THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$50,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$25,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertisement will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then sold, it will be continued until the 15th September.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accredited interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—td.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTEN BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee*.

J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with the legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67—

☞ Register and Star will please copy.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber. Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JULY 21, 1855. No. 69.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles, Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 85—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c.; and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beanfort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month, $25 00
" week, 9 00
" day, 1 50
For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.

Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.

L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 68—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

B. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Barathea Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn the most valuable in this portion of the S

E. RUFFIN.

1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement —some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.

Dec. 20 1854. G. MEREDITH. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually*, at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—98—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address.

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY. We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OWING TO THE FAILURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Beaufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Road, the period for receiving proposals for the work between Newbern and Beaufort, will not be closed on to-morrow the 28th as advertised, but will be suspended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day, of which due notice will be given.

N. B.—Those proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.

JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President*.
W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, *Chief Engineer*.

July 6, 1855. 65—6t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richland now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 20 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redelyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

FISH! FISH!—W. H. PUTNEY HAS JUST RECEIVED, at the Fish and Provision Store
50 Barrels No. 1 Salt Shad; and
200 do. No. 1 N. C. Cut Herrings,
which he will sell cheap for cash or barter for Bacon, Lard, or Flour.

He also has for sale nice articles of Bacon Hams, Lard, Flour,—indeed, most all the articles usually kept in a Provision Store.

Country Produce received for storage and sold on Commission. W. H. PUTNEY.

May 15, 1855. 81—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: Miss C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D, Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va;

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

The "Big Potatoe" peeled again!

MESSRS. EDITORS: With other Democrats from Raleigh, I attended a *mass* meeting of the Know Nothing party, held at Franklinton on the 16th inst. Never having listened to one of these K. N. orators, my curiosity was a little more than *raised* at the thought of listening to the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, the *big gun*, as well as the *Big Potatoe*, of the party. Mr. Rayner mounted the stand about 11 o'clock, and proceeded, first and foremust, to deny and refute the charge that temperance-*ism* had run into K. N. ism, by a practical argument, the mixing of a good stiff *toddy* in the presence of the crowd assembled, and by *calling* their attention to the *fact*. Mr. R. next took occasion to say that he had been invited there, and that he had come, not to advocate the election of any one—not to enter into personalities with any one, but, to defend himself against the charges which had been preferred against him by partizans—and, perhaps he said, by partizan papers. He alluded to the republication of his celebrated Convention speech of 1835, to the injustice which had been done him by the writer of the preface. He thought he had been treated unkindly—very badly! perhaps more so than any other Know Nothing about this City; and he was glad of *this* opportunity to defend himself. After this preliminary harangue the Honorable gentleman smote himself on the left breast with his right hand, looked up *towards* Heaven, and thanked God that he was a native born American citizen! He gloried in it—(*just as we Democrats do,*)—but he didn't believe there was a foreign born citizen *his equal!* unless it was in a moral point. Intellectually and for country-loving, the Big Potatoe suddenly grew to the size of a huge *pumpkin!* At this point Mr. Rayner commenced his sterreotyped speech against Roman Catholics, against the Administration, and, as usual, used those beautiful, those classic words, *wretch* and *pimps* in that connection. He proclaimed war against the Foreign and Catholic party—Democrats—drew his frightful picture of Nunneries and Convents—spoke of the corruption of Catholic prelates, and in every conceivable way besmeared the Democratic party with filthy jargon for daring to speak out like men and patriots for "the Constitution as it is." In this strain, for *three hours*, did he speak, making no point—aiming at nothing, but to arouse the prejudices of the people, and perchanee, get up a little feeling on the occasion. How far he succeeded will be found out in a few moments.

It certainly would afford me no pleasure to misrepresent Mr. Rayner's remarks—if I err in any particular I am free to make the proper retraxit. I understood the gentleman to say that he was for foreigners remaining in this country for at least *twenty-one* years before being allowed the right of franchise; that our *boys* at sixteen were better informed at that age than a full grown foreigner, who, with all the privileges of history, and the advantages of a liberal education, could be, after they had been here five years. I understood the gentleman to say, in speaking of *absolution* by the Catholic Priests, that this system was so convenient that it was dangerous to trust one of them on oath, because, after swearing, it was only necessary to go to a Priest and get a discharge from the obligations. In view of *this* it was common in Catholic countries for Post Masters to violate their oaths by intercepting, breaking open, and reading letters that were passing through the mails; and, he had no doubt but that this was done in this country where a leading politician was suspected of writing letters. I understood him to say, in substance, that the daughters and wives of Catholics were corrupted by the priests! I understood him to say, also, that a friend in Baltimore had told *him* that he had taken the liberty of asking Judge Taney how it happened that he, the Judge, with his intelligence and kindness, could be a Catholic, and that in reply, Judge T. said, "O, I never trouble myself about that, my priest takes care of my conscience." Here are enough charges against American citizens to sink, were they true, this country to the depth of perdition—and he knew when he made them that they were not true! and, at the risk of being kicked out of *his* presence, I tell him, as I tell *smaller* potatoes, that this Know Nothing maneuvre is nothing but the dying struggle of certain old Whig hacks who desire to regain the ascendency. What inconsistency, to disclaim any thing like religious persecution, and in the next breath swear eternal hostility to every man, foreign born or native, who worships God according to the Catholic faith! I am no apologist of the Catholics; but I am a defender of the rights of the citizens of my country, whether they be native or naturalized. After Mr. Rayner concluded Dr. Pritchard came forward to reply. He took the position—the proud, the patriotic position of a Democrat. He truly and faithfully repelled the attacks, illiberal as they were, made by the Hertford Senator against the *Foreign* and *Catholic* party. He detorted with severity upon the gentleman's filthy throws at the Presinent and his Cabinet. Dr. P. dwelt at length upon the State Constitution of this mid-night, dark lantern order, and fully exhibited to our friends the danger of connecting themselves with such a manacled, oath-bound clan. Nobly did the gallant Dr. disperse, like mists before the morning sun, the fallacious sermon of the distinguished gentleman. Cheered on by the applause and smiles of the Democracy present, Dr. Pritchard poured out his whole soul for his country and his country's cause. He made the most patriotic and eloquent speech that I have *heard* during the campaign, and my word for it, it will tell at the ballot-box in August next.

As an evidence that Mr. Rayners' speech had its influence Dr. Pritchard stated that he was authorized to say that since the speech of Mr. Rayner's *three members* of the K. N. Order had declared their intention of withdrawing forthwith from that body.

To sum up the whole, I think Mr. Rayner made 0000 converts or thereabouts; and that his ascertained loss before the smoke of the battle had blown away, amounted to *three*. Go on, Mr. Rayner! you are doing good service to the Democratic cause, by your abuse of that party whose measures have given us the national glory we now enjoy. Tell the people, every where you go, as you did at Franklinton, that the Whig party is *dead!* That it became abolitionized before it died! Tell the people, as you did in Franklinton, that an attempt is now being made to bring the Whig party to life again, but that you will never join them again! But, for the sake of truth, don't tell the people that you have no love for the old dead coon, for they won't believe you so long as they believe that the present Know Nothing organization is an Indian dressed in the skin of a hog. They'll shoot you, politically, whenever you affect to grunt!

Messrs. Editors, I have spun my communication out quite too long, I am aware, yet I am sensible that I have not given half, even in substance, of what Mr. R. did say. I am told that he delivered the same sermon in Richmond and in Raleigh—if so, you are posted. Nor can I give you any thing like a faint conception of what Dr. Pritchard said. If repeated applause is evidence that his speech was listened to, understood, and appreciated, then am I fully satisfied, as a friend of the Dr., with this, his master effort. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that the Democracy is fully aroused. Mr. Shepard will be badly defeated, and consigned to the dusty shelf of the dead politician, for another twelve years.

ALAMANCE.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your manly course towards the bigoted, anti-christian and monarchical faction styled "Know Nothings," commands the respect and approval of every rightminded individual that I hear say anything of the matter. Next August you will have the proud satisfaction of feeling that you have contributed very materially to clip the wings of these *night-hawks*, who are prowling around in the dark hours, when honest people are at home and in bed, striking at the liberties of the people, for which their revolutionary (native and foreign fathers) fought.

Perhaps at no time in the history of the country, since the formation of the government, has the patriot so much to fear from the jarring elements of discord existing internally. In the North we have the abolitionists organized and ready, when the proper moment arrives, to emancipate our slaves and turn them loose amongst us, to convert our peaceful land into one vast scene of insurrectionary servile war, where the infant in its mother's arms will not even be spared, (for were they in St. Domingo some fifty odd years ago?) Who that loves his country, and wishes to see her carry out the glorious destiny which awaits her, would wish us to return to St. Dominguian barbarism, aye heathenism. Surely God hath blinded the mental eyes of those Southerners who are aiding their *brethren*, Messrs. Seward, Wilson, Greeley & Co., to bring about such a very undesirable state of affairs. If this should not be the case, they are either traitors or fools. If traitors, they should be dealt with as such; and we surely must call all those such, who, seeing the very destroying tendency of certain principles, still persist in striving to carry them out in order to further their personal ambition—such folks are of the "rule or ruin" order. But should they unfortunately be *ignorami*, why all sensible people should have the judgment to eschew their society, fearing lest they may be put in the same category. We will, however, Messrs. Editors, for *charity's* sake, place them amongst the number of those whom GOD in His wisdom has seen fit to blind mentally in order to show forth His *justice*. I hope and pray that He will not deal too severely with them, but permit them to return to their allegiance to Him and their country, after a little castigation at the ballot-boxes of the State, held for State and federal appointments by the *people*.

I have taken all the time contained in the number of one score and fourteen years to arrive at the conclusion that every citizen should give up some darling pet scheme of political guidance and vote with that party which has had and still have the most consistent adherence to the fundamental principles of our government; and I do not think that any individual should hold himself aloof from party organization, when he is *convinced* that in the *main* that that party is right, merely from an egotistical pride of opinion and belief that in some non-essentials, it may have deviated from a "strict construction of the Constitution." The same rule will apply to State's Rights; for no State *can* leave this Union with safety to the rest of the confederacy or to herself, nor *will she be permitted?* Massachusetts may fanatacise within her own borders as much as she pleases, but when she sets up her will in opposition to the Constitution, she will be *whipped into obedience*, as was South Carolina. The only separation that can take place (for a brief season only) would be that of the South from the North—we should then be weakened, and become like those miserable South American miscalled Republics; the liberties of the citizens would be the prey of every designing demagogue and successful warrior, until at last we would have *two Empires*, with "dissolving views" of the reigns and mismanagements of fast succeeding Emperors, like those last days when "Rome tottered to its fall."

But pshaw! we don't anticipate any such gloomy future for the infant Republic; the people have too often met the enemy under various disguises. 'Anti-Masonic,' 'alien and sedition laws,' 'high protective tariffs,' 'national banks,' "Galphinism,' 'abolitionism,' 'Hartford Cenventionism,' 'coon skins,' 'hard cider,' 'roasted bulls,' &c., have been all successfully met and vanquished. The people of these United States are too knowing to be gulled by any of these disguises of capitalists to obtain undue influence in the government. This last "lion's skin" which the monarchical *faction* have put on don't cover up the *intentions* sufficiently; it is too small, the ears and the *hoofs* will manifest themselves. The people are not prepared to be slaves as yet—they don't like that their religious opinions should be prescribed by certain metes and bounds, and that they must drink, eat and wear certain prescribed articles. Another thing they don't like is that their respectable brethren, who are citizens by choice and not by birth, should be reduced *beneath the level* of Massachusetts' *free negroes*, who can vote in that funky State; but Know Nothingism has deprived "furriners" from voting in the land of Hancock and Adams. What a retrograde motion was that 'my countrymen!' Our folks think that those who have been so lately, as "furriners" have, under the dominion of the Beast, are so apt to recognize him under whatever disguise, than those who have not seen him for seventy-nine years, but only an occasional stray whelp like "Know Nothingism" and the above mentioned category.

Really one 'don't know' what will happen these latter days, for there is our friend in Kinston, who is every inch a gentleman, scholar and botanist, who has got his mind so soured by repeated defeats of his party that he has gone and *Dunn* the very thing his friends would never have dreamed he would do, and that is published a Know Nothing paper called the "American (phew[illegible]dvocate." Well, there is no accounting for *idi[illegible]racies*; however, I think our worthy friend of t[illegible] Tribune, is applying the right kind of treatment for his lamentable case, and doubtless he will be restored to mental health and usefulness. We only trust that the "Tribune" will make him as good a "*pat-riot*" as himself, and then we will be enabled to say to him, "Thou hast *Dunn* well."

Rumor says that Colonel Ruffin has at last found a real, live antagonist in the person of Thomas J. Latham, of Beaufort Co. Well, it is astonishing how many disappointed politicians, office seekers, and defunctibilities this same faction has *resurrectionized!* What a pity to resuscitate folks for the purpose of burying them over again so speedily! I think *Ned Buntline* and the *Angel Gabriel* will have to answer for this sin of disturbing the remains of the *departed*. Why not let them rest in peace?

INDEPENDENT.

Newbern, July 11th, 1855.

For the Standard.

Laying of the Corner Stone of St. Johns College.

The 25th June, 1855, will ever be an important day in the history of Masonry in N. C., and in the history of the goodly town of Oxford. For on that day the Corner Stone of St. John's College was laid with much "pomp and circumstance," amidst the applause of congregated hundreds. The auditory was immense. There were not less than five hundred ladies present, and the number of men was almost countless. The Masonic Order were out in strong force, and when in procession, decorated with their gorgeous regalia, the impression was grand and imposing. The Grand Chapter of the State was in attendance, and the solemn ceremonies were performed by the Grand Master, C. H. Jordan, of Person, with great dignity and impressiveness. The site selected for the erection of the College building is elevated and commanding, and the surrounding grounds are of great natural beauty and capable of the highest improvement.

The address delivered by the Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., was a lucid and forceful exposition of Ancient Craft Masonry, and a manly and cogent reply to the peculiar and multifarious objections urged by the prejudiced and ignorant against that venerable and time-honored Institution. I thought it altogether the best Masonic address I had heard. For whilst a current of strong, sound, practical sense pervaded it, it was yet conceived in a style of singular simplicity and scholarly elegance. I had been before this, delighted at his capital manner in the Pulpit, and had especially noted the sinewy vigor of his thoughts and the fastidiousness of the critic in the construction of every sentence. Every word fits its place like a stone in a mosaic.

Thus have been laid the foundations of an Institution of learning that I believe is to accomplish vast good in our honored old State. It especially behooves the Fraternity, whose liberality will endow it, to use every exertion towards giving this child of theirs a bold, healthful start in life, and to watch over it with tender solicitude through the various stages of its progress until it reach the dignity of a mature and vigorous manhood. What object on earth so worthy of the consideration of society as the fostering and building up of an elevated literary and scientific institution?

STEEL PEN.

Oxford, N. C., July 1, 1855.

For the Standard.

No Nuthin letter from Wilkes.

Mister edditurs:

havin heerd that yore paper is powerful hard agin the no nuthins up this wa, and sais menny things abowt em that aint trew, i thot i wood giv you a pees of mi mind on the subject, and pint owt sum nu docktrines of owrn. U no we is all baptists up here, and has bin convertin menny soles to the upper regins, but sumhow our preechers dividid on the licker questun, and so the methodis out-shouted us, and so got ahed of us. the episcopalleans they has bin preechin these half-bread cathlick docktrins, and the prisbateereans has bin trjin to make us bleev in there doctrin of predisposition. but i tel u what, ole boy, tha see how hard they has to fite, agin such preechers as Smith and Addamms, who has bin savin menny soles frum pirgetory—the cathlick hel. the episcopalleans has a bin gittin in sum Ritious people, but we ot to stop em at wuns for tha aint no beter nur cathlicks enny how. my plann is thys. we ot to git the legislater, and fust kil the episcapalleans ded as a dore nale and then gin the methodis a side wipe, like tha has bin duin or trilu to du in nu hamshur, or conticut i forgit which stait it is. i cant sa no harm agin episcopallean preechers in our western countys, only tha has tu much larnin for dur gud, besydes tha aint so howly as ourn at all. U might listen to em wun day arter anuther and u coodnt here em 200 yards but sum of ourn nown to all could be heerd 2 miles, when tha aint wind broken. U mite go to there prechin evry sundy and see no buddy confessin religgun, but if u go to ourn u wil here em gruntin shore. Arter we git thiss quere religgins out of the wa, we want to giv the licker casks a move, for tempranc must be carrid on. if we can hav the lickor emtid, we can git enuff barrils to maik a rostrum i blev tha cal em, to speek on. Golly how Smith wil giv it to the whigs and dimmocrats then. i jest tel u holdin, what it is the no nuthins is bound to sweap things for Carmickeall, the fre scule boys has bin maikin speches fur him agin the cathlicks. all the scule teechers is willin xcept one ante-no nuthin feller who wont let his scollers maik no nuthin speaches, tho tha all wants to du it xcept wun little feller who aint thru his A. B. abs yit. i musnt forgit to tel u how Doctur Parks spoke fur em sum time ago. he begun the meetin with a prair, tho i didnt think we no nuthins nead it besydes thers tu much prain here for the gud of the cuntry enny how. the cropps looks so bad. Parks is mitely liked here he is so gud at sticken to principals. sum abuses him becase he was fust a dockter, then a methodis, then a baptist, then a whig, then a no nuthin but them people aint got no sens. Sum buddy red me a pees from yore paper about Sam Smith and Cook, but i tel u, ole feller, peeple aint goin to bleev no such things who noes em like i du. i wish, holdin, u wood tel us in yore nixt who wrote that pees, becase sum is bin packin it on mister Cue of Wilks burrow. and i dont think he uses sich bad grammer and spellin, and i no he is persnaly frendly to both of em. When i fust heerd it i thot it wus sum feller who maid it his bissnes to abuse onist men, but arter reedin it, i thot that warnt his bissnes. i think it was sum whiskurd devil who wanted to se his trash in print. anuther no nuthin pint is gittin sum notes up heer. we want botes to cum up the rivver, becase ther is so menny bad wimmen here that ot to be shipt. *Thars July Tucker and Botey who wont git religgin and sum of the prechers is so bad.*

Nuthin moor at present, but mind ole feller dont abuse us no nuthins enny moor.

B. A. C.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The candidates for Congress in the 6th District have for the last week been canvassing the county of Ashe. I had the pleasure of listening to their discussions, and have concluded to favor your readers with a short sketch of their positions, and the impression so far as I can judge, their visit has left in this part of the district.

First and foremost with Col. Puryear, *even yet* is the public lands. It matters nothing with him, that the views of the President are acquiesced in, in most localities: while the *old* hobby contains any potency for effect in his district. Even here the Col. will find it has lost its power to charm; and since the recent expositions by Mr. Scales, tearing away its flimsy guise of plausibility, it may be laid aside as wholly unfit for use.

Col. Puayear defends at great length his vote on the Nebraska, Kansas bill, though he evidently holds the laboring oar, and fails to satisfy even his friends. He denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line as a violation of plighted national faith, and admits he would have voted against the bill, even with the Clayton amendment. These positions Mr. Scales exposes with decided effect. He shows that before this, the North had repeatedly denounced and repudiated this same Missouri Compromise, and in fact never admitted its authority except when it suited their purpose to annoy the South. That the qestion was definitely settled by the Compromise of 1850, and this bill did nothing more than give a practical effect to that compact, using its very language. He showed how iniquitously Col. P's. views tended to shut out that delightful county from the Southerner, with his property, when our rights there were fully equal with the North. In a spirited parallel he drew a picture of the company in which Col. P. found himself in thus voting, and the men that were opposed to him; numbering on the one side all the abolitionist and free soilers, and on the other, the ablest and purest men of the South. Col. Puryear asks with seeming confidence what practical good can result to the South from this bill? To which Mr. Scales replies, that to all human appearances another slave State will be added to this Union, and judging from all the elections in Kansas there is no doubt of it. Besides that—it is asserting and maintaining a great principle that may save the Union.

Col. Puryear, tho' not a Know Nothing, has fully identified himself with that order. He endorses their platform, defends their oaths of secrecy and sees nothing objectionable in the dark lantern—dwells with evident symptoms of alarm on the persecuting Catholics, and insists upon the necessity of immediate and decisive action *to keep them under*. To test the sincerity of these fears Mr. Scales asks him if *he* has never voted to place Roman Catholics in office. In answer he admits that he has—that he voted for Judge Manly in 1840, against a democrat and would do the same thing again under like circumstances. He is in favor of excluding all foreigners from the ballot box, for all time.

You may well imagine, these positions do not escape without a thorough exposure. But, I will not attempt to follow Mr. Scales in the process of dissecting this worst of all isms. Suffice to say it was accomplished with the hand of a skillful though not a merciful surgeon. His soul does not spare for its crying, notwithstanding its piteous contortions—oath bound political secrecy has few defenders among the mountains of the 6th district. The air here is too pure for such a Gorgon—so are the masses of our citizens.

Mr. Scales has won golden opinions by his visit to Ashe. His friends here, and their name is legion, are in the best spirits calculating upon a largely increased majority over the vote two years ago.

SPECTATOR.

JEFFERSON, N. C., 9th July, 1855.

For the Standard.

Book of the Chronicles of Jonathan.

CHAPTER I.

Now, it came to pass in the first year of the reign of Franklin, whose sirname is Pierce, that the people came unto him with one accord, saying: Behold, O King, the land of Kansas and Nebraska, it is a goodly land and fair to look upon. Command thou, therefore, thy servants that they take their wives, and their children, and their men servants, and their maid servants, and their cattle, and go into the land and possess it.

Then Frederick, the Ethiopian, arose in the land of Isms, and blew a ram's horn and cried with a loud voice, saying: Behold, O men of Isms, what yoke is this that our rulers put upon the necks of this people? Then arose Joshua, who is also called Giddy, and Seward, who is spiritually called "Higher Law," and Sumner, the contemner of oaths, and Lloyd, the keeper of the Garrison, which is called Fanatic, and many other seditious and evil-disposed men and "strong minded women," and stirred up the people, saying: Lift up your eyes, O puritans, and behold the land of Kansas and Nebraska. It is a land flowing with milk and honey; and shall ye let the heathen of the South come with their wives, and their children, and their men servants, and their maid servants, and their cattle, and possess the land with the puritan? Wist ye not that we must purge the land of idolators? Know ye not that when the Lord gave unto us this land to possess it, that we were sorely troubled with witches, and with Quakers, even as in the days of Saul; and that the Lord delivered them into our hands, and our fathers sorely scourged them, and punished them even unto death? Know ye not, also, that one Roger Williams taught the people, saying, ye must be baptised by immersion, and that ye should not make *laws* to enforce the moral precepts of the Lord? and that the Governor and the rulers of the people said, away with such a man, it is not fit that he should live upon the earth? and that he fled into the wilderness and there abode?

Now, O sons of the puritan, after purging the land of the abominations of witches, and of Quakers, and of teachers of strange doctrine, will ye suffer the heathen to occupy any portion of the land? Then all the priests and ministers of Baal, to the number of three thousand, and Lloyd, the keeper of the Garrison called Fanatic, and all his people, and all the people of the Isms of the puritan arose and said, let us go to the South, even to the city that lieth upon the Potomac, which is called Sodom, and let us demand of the King and the rulers of the people, that the heathen of the South have no lot nor part in the land of Kansas. Now, when the governors and the rulers of the people heard this, they said: Behold, are not the men of the South and the men of the North brethren of the same tribe? Are we not all the sons of Jonathan? Let, then, the men of the South go with their wives, and their children, and their servants, and their cattle; and let the men of the North go with their ites, and their isms, and their wooden nutmegs, and their handicrafts, and let them possess the land, and let every man do that which seemeth meet in his own eyes; For so did our fathers when the Lord delivered us from the kings of the East, even from the kings of Europe.

But the evil spirit had entered into many of the sons of the puritan, and they cried with a loud voice, saying, we are not of the sons of Jonathan, but our father is named *Sam!* and moreover, it is not meet to take the childrens' bread and cast it unto dogs. Let, then, the heathen of the South be cut off from the land, and let him die the death of the transgressor. And thenceforth the followers of Baal are called Sam, even unto this day.

Now the beginning of the sedition of Sam was after this manner: There was a certain seditious man who dwelt in the city of Gotham, whose name was Ned, who is also called Buntline, a Sorcerer, and a worshipper of the god Judson, which is abomination. Now, when Ned, and the worshipers of Judson, and the followers of ites and isms, saw that there were many thousand people even among the sons of the puritan, who had not bowed the knee to Baal, and that the strangers who came from the kingdoms of the East and from the Isles of the seas had joined themselves with the followers of Jonathan, and would not fall down and worship at the altar of Baal, they said, let us make a league unto ourselves, and let us go out into the hedges and the highways, and the culverts, and entice the people with kisses and with fair words, and it shall come to pass that they shall Know Not what they do, and we will compel them to take an oath, and to swear by the cross that none of the people from the kingdoms of the East and from the isles of the seas, and that none of the followers of the cross, even of the cross of the Lord God, shall rule the people of Jonathan.

Now when the sons of Sam had done these things, they gave certain signs and tokens, whereby they might know each other, and they swear them with an oath, even with the oath of the cross, that they should reveal none of these things, save unto their brethren, the Thugs, who are the followers of the god Bawaine.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN:—You doubtless heard of the great Know Nothing pow-wow which took place in the great city of Philadelphia some time since, and how they resolved both the old political parties to death, and resolved themselves into a great national party, which finally got so full of patriotism that it swelled up and exploded, and then the great twin brothers, Sam and Sambo, arose on the ruins, and it is generally thought there was enough left of the same sort to make an entire new party after the next Presidential election. Well, as a natural consequence, the guns of smaller caliber must follow suit, and hence, the small fry pow-wow which took place in our quiet town about the 27th of June; but as you have doubtless heard of this, I say nothing, for you know it is wrong to speak lightly of the dead, or even of the "sick." But my purpose in writing you is to say that the old Democracy of Fayetteville has spoken. Agreeably to previous notice, we met in a good old fashioned meeting in the market house on the night of the 11th; the doors all stood wide open—windows all up, and plenty of light—no doorkeepers, and above all, no one sworn to keep the grips and pass-words. I presume the Know Nothings present will feel bound, by previous oaths, not to divulge any of our secrets, for the good of "Sam." We had speeches on the occasion from J. G. Shepherd and B. Fuller, Esqrs., and last, but not least, Col. M. J. McDuffie. I wish you could have been present, it would have been a perfect treat to have seen the hagard countenances of the followers of Sam. The Colonel raked them fore and aft—they stood it as long as possible, when their great Mogul, or some other, called on Sam to come down; but to their great mortification, what few then remaining still staid, and listened with the most intense interest. You may look for more withdrawals, for I hear of several who are coming out. My only regret is that they were not all present; I think it would have equalled the preaching of Peter on the day of pentecost—that is, I think all who heard were convinced, and will be re-baptized into the Democratic faith. Go ahead—give Rayner, Shepard, and all such, no quarters.

A DEMOCRAT.

Fayetteville, July 12th, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have had the good pleasure of visiting a portion of the Western part of Wake, and I made it my business to enquire after Mr. Branch's popularity, and I am happy to inform you, that I know of no man, more popular in the section where I have been, than Mr. Branch. I conversed with a good many old and true Democrats, and they say, that the Democratic party was never more united than they are at this time; old and young, gray-headed and all say by the help of God, they will go to the polls and vote for Mr. Branch. As to the work, they say there will be none to do, as they do not consider that Mr. Branch has any opponents in this section worth talking about. The dark lanterns they say, are like the angels' visits, few and far between; consequently Mr. Shepard will be left considerably in the rear, stumbling over hills and dales with his dark lantern enquiring what he must do to be saved. We, the Democratic party of Wake, are bound to give the Know Nothings Jesse, just as the Old Dominion has done, hoping that the State will do the same.

I saw and conversed with a number of Whigs that condemn the course of Messrs. Miller and Rayner, and they say the former gentleman has politicaly killed himself, for they would not support him for any office. I was in company with several gentlemen conversing about Mr. Branch's majority over Mr. Shepard, when one gentleman said that it was true he belonged to the Know Nothing order, and would vote for J. B. Shepard Esq. but no one said he believes, he, (Shepard) will be elected. I told him I thought that a very honest confession, one that I did not think a Know Nothing would confess. He said that it was useless to try to keep every thing dark.

I am bound, Messrs. Editors, to exert what influence I have to promote the Democratic party, believing as I verily do, that the peaace, prosperity, and happiness of this glorious Union, is depending on the Democratic party.

WOOD.

For the Standard.

Democratic Club, Dunnsville.

Pursuant to appointment, the Democratic Club of Dunnsville, Wake, assembled on the 13th, a number of persons being in attendance. Speeches were delivered by Maj. J. W. Clarke and Maj. G. H. Wilder, and the Committee on Resolutions made their report, which will be found below.

Maj. Clarke spoke first. He acquitted himself excellently, driving home in severe and conclusive style upon the followers of "Sam," and especially on the leaders of the bigoted organization. His remarks were received with warm applause.

Maj. Wilder followed. He said he was on his way to meet Mr. Rayner at Laws', but could not refuse to respond to his Dunnsville friends. He then went at some length into the topics of the day, doing full justice to Know-Nothingism whether present or absent. He was frequently and warmly applauded, showing the telling points that he made and the enthusiasm of the audience.

At the close of the speeches, the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The Committee appointed to prepare and present Resolutions for the action and government of this Club, having met and discussed the object of their appointment, and having the utmost confidence in the Democracy of the members of the Club, and believing their action will be based on and controlled only by the true principles of Democracy; and believing, moreover, a regular series of resolutions unnecessary to our action as a Club, do suggest that this club simply resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to act in concert with the Vigilance Committees of St. Mark and St. Matthews' District, appointed by the Democratic Club at Raleigh.

Resolved, That we reiterate our confident and earnest belief, that in the Democracy alone are found those national, conservative and republican principles essential to republican liberty and American freedom.

Resolved, That complimentary to the Democracy at large, and particularly to our able, honest, and eloquent standard-bearer, L. O'B. Branch, this Club will unite in subscription to a Barbecue, to be given at Dunnsville on the day of the election.

The citizens of Wake are respectfully invited to the Barbecue referred to, to be furnished at Dunnsville on the day of the election.

The Club then adjourned.

JACOB HUNTER, *President.*

JOHN O. JEFFREYS, P. DUNN, R. HUNTER, } *Vice Presidents.*

L. W. ROBERTSON, *Sec'y.*

For the Standard.

Democratic Club, Raleigh.

The Club met at the Court-House on Tuesday evening, the 17th instant—Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

Edward Graham Haywood, Esq. was called upon for a speech. He responded and spoke for a considerable length of time, in an able and convincing manner, and took his seat amid enthusiastic applause.

Edward Cantwell, Esq., was then called up, who entertained the audience in his happiest and most eloquent manner, eliciting warm applause.

A. M. Lewis, Esq., was next called upon, but excused himself on account of the lateness of the hour. He promised to address the Club at its next meeting.

James T. Marriott, Esq., in response to a call, made some of his best hits at the Know Nothings, which set the audience in roars of laughter.

The Club then, after a most interesting meeting, prolonged to a late hour, adjourned.

J. Q. DECARTERET, *Pres't pro tem.*

A. D. TUMBRO, *Secretary.*

DEMOCRAT ABROAD ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—We find in a Georgia paper the following extract of a letter from "a distinguished Southern politician now residing in Brussels." We have reason to believe the writer alluded to is the Hon. J. J. Seibels, Minister of the United States to Brussels, a Democrat of fine abilities, and Lieut. Colonel of the Alabama battalion in the Mexican war:

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, May 23, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—Whither are you all drifting in the United States? Surely not into the haven, or rather not upon the breakers of Know-Nothingism? If I thought so I would blush for our country, and shudder for the consequences. Of this midnight conclave, my dear sir, I have more horror and loathing than for any other party or sect that has ever sprung up in the United States. First, because it is a *secret* political order; and secondly, because it is politically and religiously proscriptive, for which there is no excuse in our free country—every man being at full liberty to think, speak, and publish just what he pleases.—It is, too, in violation of the genius, spirit, and actual letter of our Constitution, which prescribe liberty of religious belief and worship to all. I feel it, and liberal hearts of Europe all feel it, as a step backward in the 'Grand Republic;" and its complete success in the United States would cast more gloom over the already stricken hearts of republicans than any event which has ever happened since the foundaton of our Government.

The question is frequently *pressingly* asked me: "Can it be possible that this last great resting place for the oppressed—this last hope and stay of our stricken hearts—this land to which we could ever turn our wearied footsteps when chased and hunted from every other country because we loved freedom—is this, too, to be shut against us? Can it be possible that we have been chasing a phantom; that liberty is impossible, and that man is born to be a slave?" My dear sir, if you could observe the sad and haggard countenances of many of these noble forms that have addressed me on this subject—see their eyes swimming in tears—sorrow and despair depicted upon every lineament of their countenances, you would, like myself, I am sure, curse, from the inmost recesses of your soul, this infamous, hideous, and damnable Order, which is not only destined to disgrace our country, and justly, too, if it should succeed, but which, by its constant success, is to subvert our institutions and liberties, and install the reign of a proscription but little less (if any) monstrous and detestable than that of the Spanish Inquisition, thereby attaching to us, as boasted republicans, an infamy from which I should have little hope that we could ever recover.

With such loathing do I behold this Know-Nothing party, that I should instantly lose personal respect for the dearest friend I have on earth, upon learning that he had joined them. It is a party, the idea of which was conceived in the infamous littleness of a soul incapable of appreciating a generous or magnanimous act; and, I fear, alike incapable of performing one. Against such a party I would war to the death—war as I would against the savage—war without quarter and without pity; for if they succeed, it is sheer nonsence to talk about the liberty or independence of the United States; its sun will have set, and for myself I would rather it should go down in blood and in carnage than in the quiet and permanent possession of such a party. I do not use strong language because I write privately. I would that every man, woman, and child that takes the least interest in any poor sentiments of mine could know them; for, before my God, I would sink instantly into retirement, without the possibility of ever being heard of again, in preference to rising to the highest honors of the Republic by the slighest word of approbation or compromise with such an odious concern. I rejoice to see you battling against them. I fear some of our friends put it off too long. The very seeds of the hydra should have been crushed out in the beginning—they should not have been allowed to hatch in any decent community, particularly in the South. I early saw that unscrupulous Whig leaders would seize upon it to beat the Democracy. Our friends should have been early warned of the danger.

In Virginia we are making the fight gallantly, and in the right spirit. If we succeed *there* all will be well; but if we do not, and the glorious Old Dominion—the land of Washington and Jefferson—must go under the cloud of proscription, we must hope that it will be only temporarily; gird on our armor, go to battle in good earnest, and stick the closer to and hug our colors the tighter as they are the harder pressed by the enemy. I never had more hope or confidence in the Democracy than now. At the North we have been beaten and crushed, it is true, but our colors were kept flying, and our noble brethren, purged of traitors and cowards, showed an undaunted front amid the general overthrow. Such soldiers will live to fight another day—a regular army of Democrats around which will eventually rally the honest men of the masses, though they may have been once deluded, and will gain such a battle as Democracy alone knows how to win. Let the Democracy only stand firm and united, and nothing is to be feared from Abolitionsts or Know-Nothings.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM—WHAT HISTORY WILL SAY OF IT.—When some future American annalist (says the Vicksburg Sentinel) comes to detail the rise, progress and decay of the factions which have coalesced under the name of Know-Nothings to overthrow the democracy, his work will be arranged and written somewhat after the following fashion:

CHAPTER I—RISE OF THE ORDER:
Jack and Gill went up the hill.
CHAPTER II—OBJECT OF THE COALITION:
To get a pail of water.
CHAPTER III—WHAT BEFEL ONE WING OF IT:
Jack fell down and broke his crown.
CHAPTER IV—WHAT BEFEL THE OTHER:
And Gill came tumbling AFTER.

SOAP IS MADE FROM LOCUSTS.—The seventeen year locusts, while in an underground, grub state, are said to be a favorite food of various species of animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by the hogs before they emerge from the ground; they are also, when in their perfect state, eagerly devoured by chickens, squirrels, and many of the larger birds. The Indians likewise consider them a delicate food when fried, and in New Jersey they have been turned to a profitable account in making soap.

From the Warrenton [illegible]

LETTER FROM O. A. BROWNSON.

We have received, and publish below, a [illegible] from Mr. O. A. Brownson, of *Brownson's Review*, a citizen of this place, who had written to [illegible] requesting the numbers of his Review wherein he maintained the civil authority of the Pope in this country. The consent of Mr. B. has been obtained to make what use of it may be deemed proper, though it was not written for the public eye. Inasmuch as Mr. Branch has used the letter in this campaign, we think it best to publish it entire:

BOSTON, June 13, 185[illegible]

My Dear Sir: I have received this morning yours of the 7th inst., with its enclosure. I am a little at a loss to determine what course to take. There are no numbers of my Review wherein I have maintained the civil authority of the Pope in this country, but as there are several numbers in which I have discussed the relations of the two orders, temporal and spiritual—I think I shall, upon the whole, best answer by sending them. I will therefore order my publisher to send you all the numbers for 1853 and 1854.

You will find in the articles entitled the "*Spiritual Orders*," January, 1853, "*The Spiritual Superior Temporal*," April, and "*The Spiritual Superior*," July of the same year, the statement of my doctrine on the subject; and in "*You Go too Far*," January, 1854, "*The Temporal Power of Popes*," March, 1854, and "*Uncle Jack and his Nephew*," for October, of the same year, my explanations and defence of my doctrine.

May I ask you to read these articles in the order in which I have named them? If you will, although you will doubtless find much which, if a non-Catholic, you will object to, I am sure you will find that such doctrine as I am accused of holding on the subject I treat has been much obscured by controversy, and I am liable to misapprehension by those who have not studied it somewhat profoundly from the Catholic point of view. I treat the subject under certain aspects and for Catholics, and many of the terms I use have in Catholic theology a technical sense, which those not familiar with that theology misapprehend. I say this in excuse of those who have misrepresented me.

I claim (and never have claimed for the Pope, as of the Ecclesiastical States of which he is the temporal sovereign,) no temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, or authority, properly so called. The power the Pope has in this country, is his power over Catholics as the spiritual head of the church. It is a purely spiritual power, and can be exercised only for a spiritual end, and even then only by Catholics, for the church does not judge those who are without.

In matters purely and temporal, I, as a Catholic, owe no obedience to the Pope, because he has received from Jesus Christ no authority as a temporal sovereign over me. He cannot make or unmake the rights of the sovereign or the duties of the subject—abrogate the former or absolve from the latter.

Thus far all Catholics, whether the socalled Montanes or the so-called Gallicans are agreed. The dispute lies not here. All agree that the State is supreme and independent in its own order—that is to say, in the temporal order. But what I maintain is, that the temporal order is not supreme and independent, but in the very nature of things subordinated to the spiritual, since the end of man—the end for which God made him, directs and governs him by his providence—lies in the spiritual order, not in the temporal. Every man who believes in religion at all, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, does and must admit this; for it is only saying that we must obey God rather than man, and live for the Creator rather than the creature. This premise I think I can state to you in a few words the doctrine I do

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings will be held in Raleigh, on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1855. Ample preparations will be made in the way of barbecue and refreshments; and distinguished and able speakers will be present and address the people.

Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and the people generally are invited to attend.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
Prest. Wake Dem. Club.

A. D. TUMBRO, *Secretary.*

AN APPEAL TO MASONS.

What has been the effect, in this State, of Know Nothingism on the benevolent, philanthropic, and charitable organizations of the age? We can speak only for this place, and we should be pleased to hear from the press as to other localities. Here, in Raleigh, Masonry, Odd Fellowship, and the Sons of Temperance have all been impeded in their course, and injured. It is not necessary to go into particulars; they are generally known. Kenneth Rayner was once Grand Master of the Lodge of Ancient York Masons of this State. Henry W. Miller was once an active and shining Mason. Let them read what follows, and ponder on what they are doing. Peter F. Pescud, the President of the Know Nothing Council of this State, was once an active an useful Odd Fellow. Does he frequent the Lodge now? Can he call that Odd Fellow *brother*, whom he has sworn to proscribe and persecute? He is also a member of the Baptist Church, in good standing. Do the Articles of Faith of his Church contain nothing against "vain and rash swearing"? We know there are solemn declarations in the Articles of the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians against such swearing—such taking of the hallowed name of God in vain; and we know, furthermore, that He who spake as never man spake, has said—"let your communication be yea, yea: nay, nay: *for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.*"

We have referred to Mr. Pescud as the representative and head of his Order, and from no particular feeling against him. On the contrary, aside from the pestilent ism of which he is Chief in this State, we respect and esteem him. We regret that he is what and where he is. He is as much out of his element as a swan would be among vultures.—Let him return to his pills, his ointments, and his cure-alls, leaving such things as posting honest men as "*perjurers and traitors*" to Rayner, Shepard, and others, who follow politics as a trade, and who struggle much more for office and place than they do either in the cause of charity and benevolence, or for their country.

And Mr. Reid, it seems—the Rev. James Reid—is the Chaplain of the Know Nothing Order in this State! Of course Mr. Reid, who is a good Methodist, Mr. Pescud, who is a good Baptist, and Mr. E. G. Reade, of Person, who is a good Presbyterian, are well aware of the character of many of the men with whom they are associated, under oath, as champions of Protestantism. They must know, as we all do, that at least one-half of these champions of the Protestant faith, are Godless and Christless men—frequenters of drinking houses, gambling saloons, and other places not to be mentioned; or, if not so, profane swearers, avaricious, neglectful of or hating God's Word, censorious, malicious, uncharitable, and of the earth, earthy. The Protestant faith preserved, and the mild precepts of the religion of Christ inculcated and defended amid drinking saloons, the odor of very common segars, and over brandy smashes, juleps, and mean whiskey! The gentlemen referred to, we all know, are not and do not so; but we repeat, one-half of their sworn associates—men who have a right to call them *brother*—are of the stamp described. Nor will it do to say that all parties contain bad men—for we are speaking now, not of parties in the ordinary sense, but of a party which has assumed to itself the task, to the exclusion of all other parties, *of protecting Christianity from the inroads of error, and of perpetuating religious liberty and the pure Word of God.* Men who come to a work like this, ought to possess affections all dedicated to Heaven itself, and hands not stained by sins of omission or by evil deeds. Those who minister at such an altar should be as perfect as man may be.

But we are detaining our readers from the admirable appeal to the Masons referred to in the commencement of this article. It is as follows:

From the Bardstown Saturday Gazette.

TO MASONS WHO HAVE JOINED THE SECRET ORDER CALLED KNOW-NOTHINGS.—I wish to ask you whether or not it is not inconsistent with your obligation as Masons to join or remain with this new order? I intend to write nothing that is not *proper to be written*, but give you plain facts.

Almost the first knowledge impressed upon our minds in A. Y. Masonry is the fact that it does not interfere with religion or politics. It receives in its boson *the good* of all denominations, Catholic or Protestant, Christian or Jew; it (unlike know-nothingism) scorns the Atheist. In its glorious precepts we are taught that we owe each other a fraternal feeling, or brotherly love, which should last through life. We manifest this by attending even to the long home a dead brother, by depositing with his remains the sprig of Cassia. Let me ask you if Masonry does not teach and charge us to be *true to our government.* And does or not that government, in accordance with our beloved principles alluded to, say "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States?" To these prineiples as laid down I consider myself most solemnly pledged and sworn to maintain. I, as a Mason, consider further, that I could not be a member of this new order, even if found acceptable at their council, for I could not agree or swear that I "*would vote only for native-born citizens for all offices of honor, trust, or profit in the gift of the people, to the exclusion of all foreigners, aliens, and Roman Catholics in particular, and without regard to party predilection.*"

As I understand Masonry, (and I have been one for a good many years,) its aim is moral improvement; its end, charity; from all nations and creeds we profess these same principles. Let me ask you that if there is a native-born American, who is my brother-Mason in good standing who is a Catholic in belief, or say the husband of a Catholic wife, or another who may be a foreigner and naturalized citizen, how can I, as a Mason, take an oath to proscribe either, because a Mason, because of their religion or birth? If I am in need or distress—yea, if I am drowning—are they not as much bound to relieve me or fly to my rescue, at the risk of their lives, as my native-born brethren of Protestant belief? Would they not do so as soon? I ask you, am I not bound as such to do likewise to or for them? Do we not *meet them upon the level and part with them on the square?*

Would not all this occur, whether in this or any other continent? If what I here say, then, be not true, then Masonry is nothing—know-nothingism everything. How can I then, as a Mason, go into a lodge or council where there is no representative of the *sun at high meridian, the beauty and glory of the day*, and enter into obligation and compact with every description of character, Christian and Atheist, to prevent forever the two brother-Masons described from holding offices of honor, trust, or profit in this, their and my country, even though they may be more needy and worthy than their opponents in a contest? My conscience, my obligations to them, my oath to support the constitution of my country, and which they have sworn to support, forbid it. If I swear to what is required by this new order, I swear against Masonry—I swear against what I have sworn to *commit, virtually, perjury!*

Consider these few reflections in a fraternal spirit, and come to such conclusion as your own conscience and better judgment may direct.

Fraternally, W.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

The following are the candidates in the several Districts in this State:

	DEMOCRATS.	KNOW NOTHINGS.
1.	H. M. Shaw,	R. T. Paine,
2.	Thos. Ruffin,	Thos. J. Latham,
3.	Warren Winslow,	David Reid,
4.	L. O'B. Branch,	Jas. B. Shepard,
5.	John Kerr,	E. G. Reade,
6.	A. M. Scales,	R. C. Puryear,
7.	Burton Craige,	S. N. Stowe,
8.	T. L. Clingman,	L. B. Carmichael.

Messrs. Kerr and Clingman were formerly Whigs, but are opposed to Know Nothingism—Messrs. Latham and Shepard have been Democrats, but are now Know Nothings.

THE PLATFORM REPUDIATED—THE FUTURE.

We publish elsewhere to-day, a table of the electoral votes of the States which voted for the so-called national platform in the Philadelphia Convention; by which it will be seen that a bare majority only could be secured, this majority including nearly all the Democratic States. The slavery Resolutions incorporated in this platform—generally known as the twelfth article—were adopted in the Committee of one from each State by a vote of only seventeen for them, while fourteen votes were cast against them—all of the Committee from the free States, except New York, voting with the fourteen. When the vote was taken in Convention upon these Resolutions more than twenty of the delegates from the free States had started home. Of the one hundred and fifty-four delegates present when the final vote was taken, only seventy-eight could be mustered for the Resolutions, sixty-three voted against them, and thirteen did not vote. Of these seventy-eight votes for the Resolutions, only twelve were from free States—see official proceedings in New York Express of July 13. And after the passage of the Resolutions the delegates from twelve free States protested and seceded, leaving the whole matter in the hands of New York, California, and the slaveholding States.

No platform, thus adopted, can be considered national in any sense; but even if the facts were otherwise—if a majority of the free States had voted for the Resolutions on slavery, their course since would leave no room for hope that the Know Nothing organization will be able to go forward on the broad ground of nationality. Know Nothing Councils, since held in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maine, and Connecticut, have repudiated the platform on slavery thus adopted at Philadelphia, and uniting themselves with Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Ford, of Ohio, have brought forward as the basis of their movements a Resolution deprecating the repeal of the Missouri line, and demanding its unconditional restoration. Other free States will no doubt follow; and we shall soon have the organization standing before the country, a unit as against Catholics and foreigners, but palpably divided, by their own act, on the question of slavery—a question of paramount importance to the Southern people. Know Nothings in the free States operating against the South, and agitating the question of slavery, and Know Nothings in the slaveholding States talking for slavery, but still acting in concert with their Northern brethren! We shall thus have in the field Mr. Rayner's "two immense brigades"—one supporting slavery, and the other demanding a limit to slavery, by the restoration of the Missouri line, and looking in the end to the complete extinction of the institution.

But, with the platform thus repudiated in the free States, what is to be the cast of the Presidential canvass? It is well known, for example, that Seward is, and has been for years, favorable to the rights of naturalized citizens. He occupies this position doubtless because he considers it most advantageous for his own interests—for we believe he would turn Know Nothing at once, if he thought he would thereby strengthen his chances for the Presidency. Seward, then, is for the foreigners, and Wilson, Ford, Gardner, and others are against them; yet we state a fact which no candid Southern Know Nothing will deny, when we say that Seward and Wilson and their followers, whose name is legion, *regard the slavery question as paramount to both the Catholic and foreign questions*; and, though differing on the latter, *will heartily unite in the work of abolition, and in limiting and dwarfing the slaveholding States.* We may look, then, for three candidates for the Presidency—first, a Democratic national candidate, to be nominated at Cincinnati in June next; secondly, a candidate of the Know Nothings, who will be nominated, as the Philadelphia platform was adopted, by the united Southern vote and a few scattering votes from the free States; and thirdly, a Northern freesoil candidate in the person of Seward, who will be supported by Wilson, Ford and others upon the ground that slavery is the paramount issue. If neither of these should obtain a majority of the electoral votes, the election will go to the House; in which event Mr. Seward would, in all probability, be chosen. The Know Nothings proper, relying as they will have to do upon States nearly all of which have been and are now Democratic, cannot hope to elect their candidate. They may not carry even a single State; or they may carry enough States to throw the election into the House. Yet, if they should obtain no electoral votes for their candidate, they may so weaken the Democratic party as to secure to Mr. Seward the votes of States which he would not otherwise receive, and thus elect him by the popular vote. As parties now stand, he would sweep New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island—thus giving him eighty-eight electoral votes; and if the Democratic strength should be materially impaired, by the Know Nothing candidate proper, in the States of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Wisconsin, and Indiana, he would get the votes of those States, and would be elected President.

This view of the future, it must be confessed, is a gloomy one—but it is such as must be taken by every candid and reflecting Southern man. If we turn to the House of Representatives, however, we can perceive nothing of a more cheering character; for that body, it is well known, is free soil and abolition, and would, in all probability, in a contest between Mr. Seward and the Democratic candidate, vote for the former.

Nineteen years ago—in 1836—a contest in some respects similar to that apprehended in 1856, took place. Then, the Whig party, which is now merged in the Know Nothing organization, could not agree as a national party upon a candidate for the Presidency; and so they run Gen. Harrison in the free and Judge White in the slaveholding States, thus making common cause against the Democratic candidate, Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren received 167 electoral votes, Gen. Harrison 73, Judge White 26, Mr. Webster 14, and Judge Mangum 11. Then, as now, the Whig strength was in the free States. A set of unpledged Electors were voted for by the Whigs of Virginia—the understanding being that they were, if chosen, to vote either for Judge White or Gen. Harrison, the object being the defeat of the Democratic candidate by any means and at all hazards. A similar game may be attempted in 1856.

It will be perceived, therefore, that *the defeat of the Democratic candidate in 1856 will be the election of Seward*; and his election, or that of any freesoilor or abolitionist, would most certainly either result in the destruction of the institution of slavery, or produce a dissolution of the Union. Southern Know Nothings—men of intelligence, and capable of taking a survey of the future, like Mr. Rayner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Shepard, and Mr. Haughton—have only to reflect upon this matter, to see the dangers into which they are leading their infatuated followers. It is important also to bear in mind, in connection with these facts, that the Know Nothing candidates for Congress in this State will, if elected, *be the sworn servants of the National Council*; and therefore, if that Council should, in the last resort, command them as members of the House to vote for a freesoiler or an abolitionist for President, *they will be compelled to do so, or perjure themselves!* Mr. Shepard, we understand, admits that, being sworn as he is to obey the National Council, he would vote as the Council might order him to vote, or withdraw; but how could he withdraw when in the very act of desiring or attempting to disobey the Council?

The only hope of the country is in the old Democratic party. If that party, which has administered the government, with slight interruptions, from the period of its formation, and whose principles are in and of the essence of the Constitution itself, cannot avert the evils which lower upon our national pathway, and perpetuate the Union in its true spirit of justice and equal right, then do we despair of efficient or saving aid in this respect from any quarter.

☞ Mr. Seaton Gales, who drivels through the columns of the ante-diluvian Register, and Mr. William Crusoe Doub, who statedly whines through the columns of the Star, have the effrontery, in their last issues, to warn the people against the "lies" of the Democratic party on the eve of the election. Now what we have to say in reply is, that those who charge crime upon others in advance, and without just cause, are the very ones themselves to commit it; and we therefore warn all honest men against the frauds and the falsehoods which they are no doubt now preparing, with the view of deceiving the people, and of thus cheating them out of their votes. Men who belong to an organization, one of the leading features of which is to evade, sneak, deny and lie, to set themselves up as the especial guardians of truth!—*they* the advocates of honesty and fair dealing! Watch them, brother Democrats. We should not be surprised at any trick or any falsehood to which they may resort, and that too at a time when it will be too late to meet and counteract them, except at the polls. To all honest voters and freemen we say, beware, on the day of election, of men who will insidiously approach you and urge you to vote for the Know-Nothing candidates, they telling you at the same time, either directly or indirectly, that they are Democrats or no-party men, and not Know-Nothings! Beware also, of the infamously lying charge, made by Know-Nothing leaders, paid agents, and corrupt presses, that the Democratic party is "the foreign Roman Catholic party!"

STUBBORN FACTS.

We invite the attention of the people to the following facts. They are facts which Messrs. Rayner, Shepard, Miller, Reade, and other Know Nothing leaders will not dare dispute; but if they should, they can be fastened upon them beyound all controversy.

Every member of the House of Representatives thus far elected by the Know Nothings of the free States, is pledged to repeal the Nebraska bill and to modify or change the fugitive-slave law.

The nine United State's Senators, elected by Know Nothing Legislatures, are avowed and uncompromising abolitionists.

Every Governor thus far elected in the free States, by the Know Nothings, is an abolitionist.

The free negroes of the North vote, almost to a man, with the Know Nothings, and have been complimented for so doing by Know Nothing papers.

The Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law nullifying the fugitive-slave law; and also Resolutions on slavery, which we shall publish in our next, breathing the most dangerous sentiments of hostility to the rights of the Southern States and to the Union. The same Legislature has passed a law admitting free negroes to the public schools—this is but carrying out, however, the eleventh article of the Philadelphia platform, which declares for "the education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State, *which schools shall be common to all.*" See Philadelphia platform.

Mr. Rayner, speaking for the Know Nothings of North Carolina, declares that the abolition delegates at Philadelphia, from twelve free States, did not secede, but only "*honestly* and manfully protested" against the majority platform. Mr. Rayner also declares the repeal of the Missouri line "*an outrage*" on the North. He also denounces the President of the United States as "a pimp—a wretch, sunk so low as to be beneath contempt"—and his Cabinet officers as "seven whipt slaves."

It was stated, by Vespasian Ellis, in the American Organ, that the half of the intrigues and corruptions of the Philadelphia Convention had not been told; and he, Ellis, who was a delegate, and ought, therefore, to know, threatened the friends of George Law that he would reveal these corruptions if they pressed him much further. What does Mr. Rayner know about offers and bargains in that Convention for the Presidency? The injunction of secrecy, it is pretended, has been taken off; but why are not the debates of that Convention given to the world?

Mr. Rayner declared publicly, in this City, before he left for Philadelphia, and hard by the spot where he recently made his violent and inflammatory harangue, that if Senator Wilson presented good credentials, he would vote to admit him as a delegate; but if he, Wilson, should dare to utter any thing in that Convention offensive to a Southern ear, he would move to kick him out. The second day of the Convention Mr. Wilson made a bitter and insulting abolition speech, yet Mr. Rayner did not redeem his pledge. So far from it, we learn that Mr. Rayner stated in his speech at Law's, Wake, that he laid his Resolutions before this same Wilson, and consulted him as to whether they would suit his views and those of his colleagues!

Let these facts be known. Mr. Rayner was a delegate in the Philadelphia Convention, and his brother Know Nothings of this State may fairly and justly be called on either to approve or disapprove his conduct. Those who approve, *become at once, with him, the allies of abolitionists.*

AN IMPORTANT TABLE.

There are thirty-one States in the Union, and they cast for President 296 Electoral votes. In the Know Nothing Philadelphia Convention, the article on slavery as found in the majority platform, was adopted by yeas 78, nays 63, a majority of members present from each State casting the vote of each State for or against the article—as said majority determined. The following table will show the vote of each State for or against:

FOR THE PLATFORM.		AGAINST IT.	
New York,	35	Maine,	8
California,	4	New Hampshire,	5
Maryland,	8	Vermont,	5
Virginia,	15	Massachusetts,	13
North Carolina,	10	Connecticut,	6
South Carolina,	8	Rhode Island,	4
Georgia,	10	New Jersey,	7
Florida,	3	Pennsylvania,	27
Mississippi,	7	Delaware,	3
Alabama,	9	Ohio,	23
Louisiana,	6	Indiana,	13
Arkansas,	4	Michigan,	6
Tennessee,	12	Wisconsin,	5
Kentucky,	12	Illinois,	11
Missouri,	9	Iowa,	4
Texas,	4		
	156		140

It was at first stated, in the National Intelligencer, that the article on slavery was adopted by States which cast a minority of the Electoral vote; but this is a mistake, and arose from not counting Missouri in the affirmative. New York, which casts 35 votes, voted for the platform by only two majority of her delegates; and of the States which voted in the affirmative, it will be observed that *nine-tenths are Democratic.*

This table is important in several respects, and we shall have occasion to refer to it hereafter, together with Mr. Rayner's platform.

WORDS OF TRUTH.

Every man of sense must have been convinced that the crusade of proscription and persecution carried on by the Know-Nothings, would enure to the benefit of the Catholics whom it was specially designed to prostrate. This point is strongly presented by the New Orleans Christian Advocate, the Methodist organ of Louisiana, which says:

"A misfortune has befallen the controversy as between Catholics and Protestants. Our opponents have suddenly been put at immense advantage.

A comparatively feeble sect has been elevated into undue importance. According to the representation of the census, in 1850, the Roman Catholic Church has but 1,112 churches, which can accommodate only 621,000 hearers! Not one eleventh of the number of churches belonging to the Methodists, scarcely more than one-eighth of the number of the Baptists, not one-fourth the number of the Presbyterians. It has not one thirty-third of the whole number reported, while the Methodists have more than one-third, and the Baptists nearly one-fourth.

And this handful, a party aspiring to nationality, proposes to resist!

If the General of Jesuits himself had been in council, he could not more effectually have devised a plan to weaken the Protestant and aggrandize the Catholic cause.

Should this platform succeed to the government, we shall be put back where England was before the act of Catholic emancipation.—This is taking steps backwards—back of ourselves.

It gives Catholics the tremendous benefit of persecution. That cry will rally to the sect hosts of noble spirits who otherwise would hold it in religious abhorrence.

Many who were hanging loosely by the skirts of Catholicism, and being gradually but surely disintegrated from its communion, are fired with new zeal and compacted by the sense of oppression.

The weapons of this warfare are not carnal. We acknowledge the kind intentions, but decline the alliance of politicians. It is burdensome. This controversy belongs to us—Protestant christians, Protestant churches, Protestant journals and societies, as such. We want no direct aid from government in managing it, believing that if let alone, with truth on our side, we can bring it forth to victory."

REPUDIATING THE PLATFORM.

The Richmond Enquirer presents a list of thirty-one Know Nothing presses in Pennsylvania, which repudiate the Philadelphia platform. One of these papers, the Butler American, thus speaks of it:

"We have heard but one expression among all parties in relation to the adoption of the platform in the Convention at Philadelphia, and that of contempt. The race of beslavered dough faces has yet representatives, and let them stand on like as monuments of shame, to be pointed at by the finger of ineffable disgust. Thank Heaven, we can point to a goodly array of free States, and to the representatives from this section, standing upon their integrity yet, not content again to bow the knee of Baal, and lick the hand so used to smite. Only one State has descended, in her representatives, to the slough, and the voices of tens of thousands of her citizens unite in derision and disgust at such baseness. New York will never endorse her Mallory, were he to shriek his contempt of freedom till he were as hoarse as a ballad singer.

"The attempt to choke off the slavery question failed ignominiously, as it ought. *Honorable men of the South* scoffed at the idea of asking the North to endorse the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line, and denounced it as an outrage; while the poor tools of New York met only with unmeasured contempt from those whom they had striven to serve, as well as from the friends of liberty and Northern rights. The issue is now fairly made. Milk and water will no longer do."

The reference to "honorable men of the South" was no doubt intended to include Mr. Rayner and Mr. Haughton.

ANOTHER KNOW-NOTHING TRICK.—We learn that the K. N's are taking in members, *omitting the oaths*, but simply pledging them to vote for Mr. Shepard—recognizing them as brethren in full standing. This must be so, as men acknowledging that they are K. N's, deny that they have ever taken the oaths as published. Either they are guilty of falsehood, or else the leaders of the dark cabal have resorted to any and all means for obtaining recruits. The election is close at hand, and we warn the people to beware of K. N. tricks.

☞ We invite attention to the following article, from the Washington Union. The statement referred to is being used in this State for effect against the Administration; and it now devolves on Mr. Barringer to come forward over his own name, and give to the public the *whole conversation* which, it is alleged, took place between the "Pope's Nuncio" and himself:

"A BOLD FALSEHOOD.—The following extract, from a know-nothing speech delivered in Washington on the 4th of July, is a distinct version of a current calumny in the mouths of the secret party:

"The Pope's nuncio to Spain, before the cabinet of the President was known to the public here, *declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce!* There is other and abundant proof to confirm the opinion that this appointment was secured to the Roman hierarchy *before the Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent!*"

In reply to which, the Baltimore Republican says:

"We unhesitatingly pronounce this bold assertion to be a barefaced falsehood, and defy its author to bring forward the least particle of proof to sustain him in his charge."

The Republican is right in denouncing this allegation (which we believe is a favorite know-nothing slander) as a stupid, senseless falsehood. Every man in the country not a member of a know-nothing lodge, and thus not a fool or knave, knows that in the nature of things there never was, and never could be, a particle of foundation in truth for so absurd a statement. We know, of our own knowledge, and from sources which put the question beyond the possibility of controversy, that the above allegation must be *false in form, false in substance, false in general, false in detail.*"

THE DIVISION.—The result of the recent American National Convention is known. The party, unable to agree upon the Slavery question, very properly divided. The Northern delegates withdrew, issued an address to the people, and took steps preparatory to holding a Convention of the order, in the Northern States. This is what we desired, and we rejoice that it has been brought about thus early in the existence of the party. Our opponents may flatter themselves that the party is ruined because it is divided—but the delusion is short-lived. Absolved from all connection with the South, relieved from the obloquy of a slavery alliance, free from even the suspicion of proslaveryism, it will *unite the anti-slavery element of the North*, and sweep locofocoism from every free State. Instead of being weakened by division, we are to-day stronger than ever. Every free State will be with us—even New York, which was misrepresented in the Convention, will join the Northern phalanx, and help to consign Pierce & Co. to oblivion. *As for the South we care but little*—but if we are not mistaken, the Order will defeat the Administration there. That is of little consequence, however, except so far as it may go to show that the Southern people agree with us on the subject of Foreignism. *Cleaveland Express*

The above is from the Cleaveland Express, one of the leading organs of Northern Know Nothingism. It speaks for itself. We commend it to the attention of the Southern members of the Order.

WAKE COUNTY.

Maj. Wilder and Maj. W. J. Clarke, addressed the Democracy at Dunsville, on Friday last; and on Tusday evening last the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of this place were addressed by Ed. G. Haywood and Edward Cantwell, Esquires. These gentlemen were justly severe upon the Know Nothing leaders, and especially upon the "Big Potato" of the hill, Mr. K. Rayner.

Maj. Wilder and Q. Busbee, Esq., addressed about two hundred people on Thursday last, at Jenk's Store; and today, Maj. Wilder will address the people at Barney Jone's precinct.

The Democrats of the County, we are assured, are already aroused and ready for action. *Let us have a full turn out on the day of election; and let the Committees of Vigilance be active on that day, as well as on the day preceding.*

MR. BURCH'S CARD.

Mr. O. L. Burch publishes a long Card (who wrote it?) denying that he turned Know Nothing because he couldn't get an office under President Pierce. It will be hard for Mr. Burch to make the people believe that he would ever have been a K. N. if he had got that office. Mr. Burch's reason for turning K. N., according to his own account, was principally his opposition to Roman Catholics. We presume there are but few who will not acknowledge that the Roman Catholic religion is better than no religion; and we believe that Mr. Burch, like nine-tenths of his dark lantern brethren, self-constituted champions of the Protestant faith, makes no pretension to any religion at all.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have the latest news from Europe by the Canada.

In the Crimea there had been no new movements, matters remaining there about the same as for several days previous.

Cotton was dull, and had declined an eighth of a penny.

Breadstuffs also dull, and declining.

The weather in Europe was still favorable to vegetation, and the crops were highly promising.

A FAILURE.—The K. N. meeting held in this City on Thursday last, was any thing but a *mass* meeting, not more than three hundred persons, all told, being present. The most of these were from the City and immediate vicinity. Mr. Miller, Mr. Rayner, and others, spoke. We understand Mr. Rayner's speech was unusually low in its tone, violent, and malignant. We learn, for example, that he spoke of the President of the United States as "*a mean, low-bred villain*"!!

Indiana Free Soil Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—The largest Free Soil State Convention ever held in Indiana has just adjourned. The platform of last year was unanimously re-adopted, with the addition of a specific plank, which asserts that slavery is sectional, and freedom alone national.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was present and made a speech.

The Indiana Freesoil Convention and Mr. Senator Wilson have gone no further, it seems, than Mr. Kenneth Rayner. They declare that "slavery is sectional," and he does the same, in his Resolutions offered in the Philadelphia Conventiou. See Raleigh Register of June 30. Mr. Rayner says, among other things, that the question of slavery is "*a sectional* question, subject to the regulation of the local law." The Ohio abolition Know Nothings have also declared that "slavery is *local*, not national."

"RENEGADE WHIGS."—Allusions are made in the Know Nothing papers to Mr. Bledsoe, the Editor of the Standard, and to others, as "renegade Whigs." Now what is Mr. Shepard? Was it not distinctly charged by the Register, in 1846, that *he* was a "renegade Whig"? If that charge be true, then is he twice a "renegade"—for it is notorious that he left his former (Democratic) party when he joined the Know Nothings. And then, what are Mr. Rayner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Reade, Mr. Carmichael, and all others who have abandoned the old Whig organization and joined the Know Nothings? Are *they* not "renegade Whigs"?

☞ The Register and Star are put now engaged in assailing Maj. Wilder. Wherefore? *Because he vanquished Mr. Rayner in the discussion at Law's Store, in this County.* Dr. Pritchard's turn will come next. He cannot hope, any more than Maj. Wilder, to meet and expose the Hertford demagogue and go unassailed and unmaligned. We have no doubt, however, that both gentlemen will feel complimented by attacks coming from such quarters.

WISE'S MAJORITY.—The official majority of Mr. Wise, Governor elect of Virginia, is stated to be 10,130. According to the Raleigh Register, the Democrats of Virginia have made a nett gain of 2,130, as that paper stated, just before the election, that the K. N's. only had 8,000 major ity to overcome. Verily "Sam" is progressing in "crawfish" style, even as compared with the old Whig party.

In North Carolina K. N. ism will disappear after the 2nd of August. It can't stand before the light of truth.

A CHALLENGE.—The Star, with its usual regard, or rather *disregard* for truth, asserts that Mr. (B. P.) Rayner used up Maj. Wilder at Laws' last week. Does Mr. Rayner wish to meet Maj. Wilder again? If so, let him appoint his day and place, and we will pledge that Maj. Wilder will meet him. We would prefer the meeting to take place *before* the election, but either before or after that time, the Major will be on hand.

☞ The Register says it is glad that the Constitution, degrees, passwords, &c, of the Know Nothings have been published in the Enquirer and Standard. Why, then, if this be so, does not that paper copy them?

☞ We have neither space nor time to devote to the palpable misrepresentations of the Standard by the Hillsboro' Recorder, Weldon Patriot, and other Know Nothing, anti-American organs. These papers will not be able to put us on the defensive.

THE CANVASS.—The Congressional electioneering campaign in this district, it appears, is to be all one sided, Mr. Latham having stated in the pronunciamento announcing himself a candidate, that previous arrangements are such as to prevent him from canvassing the district before the election in August. There is no doubt but the people will make "arrangements" to dispense with his services after the election, so that he may be enabled to complete his engagements. *Tarborough Southerner.*

Correspondence of the Standard.

Extracts from letters to the Editors of the Standard, dated as follows:

ROCKINGHAM Co., July 14.

"From the signs of the times Mr. Scales will certainly be elected over Col. Puryear. He is making a fine impression in every portion of the District. Many Know Nothings are leaving the dark-lantern Councils. Scales will get the full Democratic strength and a considerable number of Whig votes."

FORSYTH Co., July 14.

"I send you $5 for a new subscriber, and for some documents. The subscriber, Mr. P., was an old line Whig, but is strongly opposed to the dark-lantern concern. I see you have pamphlets containing Rayner's speech, Kerr's Letter, &c. Send me some, as they will do good in this region. I have never seen politics run so high here before. The Democracy to a man are thoroughly aroused, and we shall give Scales an increased vote."

SURRY Co., July 15.

"Please send for the enclosed some documents, Rayner's speech, Kerr's Letter, and Stephen's Letter, to aid in hastening the down-fall of Know Nothingism, which is close at hand. The Democrats of Surry are as one man for Scales, and a number of old-fashioned Whigs say they will vote for him."

ANSON Co., July 13.

"We have just had Craige and Stowe with us. You may depend on it, the Democrats and a portion of the Whigs were well pleased with the gallant Craige. Stowe's effort was in character with his cause—he says himself he "was not right, somehow"—"that he made a failure"—and he did. The K. N's are moving with desperation, especially in the night. I know of but two Democrats who have been *taken in*, and one of them has come out. Some Whigs, I know, will vote for Mr. Craige who voted against him two years ago."

NORTHAMPTON Co., July 17.

"I would thank you to send me some copies of Rayner's speech, &c. Dr. Shaw made a fine impression in this and Halifax County. As far as I have heard from, he will get an increased vote. His friends are offering large bets on his election. I know several Whigs, whom I never knew to vote a Democratic ticket for any officer, who will vote for Shaw."

FAYETTEVILLE, July 13.

"Mr. Winslow will be elected by a large majority, any thing you may hear to the contrary notwithstanding. Reid cannot get the old Whig vote, and his gains from the Democrats will be small indeed. This is an expiring effort of the old Whig party for power. It cannot last long. Like Jonah's gourd, it sprung up in a night, and will perish in a night."

JACKSON, N. C., July 14.

"The bold and manly course of the Standard towards the new Order, and especially towards its leaders, and its able defence and advocacy of true American principles, are destined to give it a constantly increasing circulation. The Democrats of Northampton are up and doing, and mean to make a good report of themselves on the day of election. We are proud of our principles, and of our standard-bearer, Dr. Shaw. He met his competitor, Col. Paine, at three appointments in Northampton this week, and left a fine impression on our people. The Dr. is a chaste and eloquent speaker. We confidently anticipate his election by a handsome majority."

CLINTON, July 9.

"Mr. Winslow's triumphant election is sure. Mr. Reid, the defender of Know Nothingism, or any other ism for office, will be badly beaten. Send the documents out, and Know Nothing demagogues will be crushed at the ballot-box on the 2d day of August."

ANSON Co., July 7.

"The Democrats in this District are in fine spirits, and I have no doubt will elect their standard-bearer, Burton Craige, by a handsome majority. I know of no Democrat who will vote against him, and it is an undeniable fact that there are a number of high-minded Whigs who will support him."

RANDOLPH Co., July 12.

"The friends of Kerr have a hard fight in this District, but we feel confident of his triumph. He and Mr. Reade met in discussion near Stone Lick yesterday, and so able and impressive was Mr. Kerr's speech that I am credibly informed a goodly number of the Know Nothings have left the party, or at least are going to support him."

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In *Doe ex dem* Gause vs Perkins, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ritter, in equity, vs Stutts, from Moore, referred to the master. Also, in Davis v Lanier, from Martin; judgment for $673,57. Also, in Mayo v Whitson, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Doe ex dem* Gibbs v Benson, from Hyde, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de nove*. Also, in State ex rel. Shuster v Perkins, from Pasquotank; *venire de nove*. Also, in Ashe v Johnson, in equity, from Orange, reversing the decretal order and directing the injunction to stand until the final hearing. Also, in Roberts v Roberts, in equity, from Cleveland, dismissing the Bill.

By BATTLE, J.—In Ray v McMillan, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Bordeaux, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Brock v King, from Robeson, directing a new trial. Also, in Muse v Kelly, in equity, from Moore, dismissing the Bill.

By PEARSON, J.—In Rives v. Bell, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hackney v. Griffin, in equity, from Chatham. Also, in Stinson v. Fries, in equity, from Davidson. Also, in Bryan v. Burnett, from Martin, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Cowles v. Rowland, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Johnson, from Cumberland; venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J.—It Sanders v. Edwards, from Johnston, in equity; the busbands are not entitled to the principal of the fund and the trustee acted properly. Also, in Freeman v. Durggins, in equity, from Forsythe, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Winder v. Smith, from Wake; judgment for the plaintiff. Also, in Commissioners of Raleigh v. Kane, from Wake, affirming the order dismissing the *certiorari*. Also, in State v. Woodley and Wynns, from Bertie, directing a venire de novo.

By NASH, C. J.—In *doe ex dem* Murchison v. McLeod, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in *doe ex dem* Baker v. McDonald, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Shiver v. Brock, in equity; report confirmed except as to plaintiff's first exception. Also, in Lambeth v. Warren, from Davidson, reversing the order appealed from. Also, in Taylor v. Town of Newbern, dismissing the bill.

Pro-Slavery Convention.

LEXINGTON, Mo., July 14.—A Pro Slavery Convention was held here on the 12th, which was largely attended. Speeches of a very inflammatory character were made, and much excitement prevailed. Resolutions were introduced calling on the Legislature to discriminate against the products of Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan. Messrs. Atchison and Doniphan were present, but declined speaking.

Illinois Know-Nothing State Council.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Know-Nothing State Council at Springfield closed its session to-day. The Anti-Slavery platform was adopted. Considerable difficulty arose upon the question of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the vote being finally taken, the platform was adopted, by a vote of 74 to 35.

DIED,

At Mt. Gallant, the residence of Ballard Moore, Esq., in Northampton county, on Monday the 25th June, Ballard James, only child of Dr. George F. and Itelia A. Moore, aged 16 days.

Thou art gone in thy beauty,
Thou sweet angel child,
By sorrow unblighted,
By sin undefiled.
Like the dove to the ark,
Thou hast fled to thy rest,
From the wild sea of life,
To the home of the blest.

☞ Weldon Patriot and Roanoke Republican please copy.

In Chatham county, on the 10th inst., James Cooper, infant son of C. B. and Amelia A. Poe, aged one year, eleven months and four days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

☞ Recorder and Spirit of the Age

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the Cash, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnetts, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsboro,' will be $2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

June 27, 1855. 63—3m.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

34—6m.

March 20, 1855.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campenchy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCERIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bohea, Rio and Laguira Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Snuff and Segars. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by the box at factory prices. At LITCHFORD & COOKE'S.

June 26, 1855. 52—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 52—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each voluue will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as rator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $3 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every mensurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on Wednesday 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the Course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

June 19, 1855. 60—3m.

COTTON FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS 150 bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10 miles East of Raleigh.

N. PRICE.

July 22, 1855. 1076—w2w

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn Hats,	
"	Tan	"
"	Tea Col'r	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Ocregon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c.. &c.

To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHAPEL HILL.—THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks for past patronage, and takes this opportunity of announcing to his friends that his line of hacks from Chapel Hill to Durham's station will, as heretofore, run in connection with the cars at that point, leaving Durham's immediately upon the arrival of the cars from the east and arriving at Chapel Hill daily at 10 o'clock, A. M. This is the nearest point from R. R. by 4 miles to C. H. He has the pleasure to state that he has made vast improvements in his line of hacks, by adding new and repairing old ones, and also by *reducing the fare. There will always be at Durham's extra hacks to accommodate any number of passengers.*

J. H. WATSON.

July 5, 1855. 68—5t.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough course of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President.*
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

TWO PROFESSORS WANTED.

WANTED IN THE "WAYNE INSTITUTE," Goldsborough, N. C., two professors to take charge of the Greek, Chemical and Engineering Departments. Southern men are preferred. Address,

N. B. COBB, Goldsborough, N. C.

July 6, 1855. 65—2tpd.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST.

LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.

W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan,
of Granville Co., N. C.

June 26, 1855. 62—6w.

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C, W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, " do.
J. R. Williams, " do.
T. H. Selby, " do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, " do.
James F. Jordan, " do.
James M. Towles, " do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	- -	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	- -	"	5
Weekly,	- -	"	2
TO CLUBS.			
For six copies of the Daily,	-	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,		"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,		"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,		"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w8w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " " "
Spun " " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—6w.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot, thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 82—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va, Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 37—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson, April